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HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE.

By Winifred McLeod, Social Service Nurse, V.G.H.

Social service work was established in the Vancouver General Hospital in March, 1912. That it was started in Vancouver so much later than in other cities is due to the fact that the adverse social conditions so prevalent in the larger and older cities have so recently and rapidly developed in this great new country.

As unfavorable conditions press most heavily on the weakest members of the community, their health becomes undermined, they become discouraged and ill and subsequently fill our hospital wards. Dr. Richard Cabot has said that "Social service work is the effort of some of us to prevent the life being squeezed out of any of us. We all want to make a living, but we also—every one of us—want to make a life." We are squeezed between the two great needs of life, first that of food, clothing and shelter and the equally great need of some enjoyment, and some result from our labors, that will make it worth while to struggle and wait. Because of the pressure of these two great needs our vitality is sapped, or runs out altogether, till we break down physically, financially, or morally, usually in all three ways at once. The physical, financial, or moral breakdown of the working class follows the bad physical and economic conditions of their work, and in part also from their attempts to get some fun out of life without counting the cost. The physical and moral breakdown of the rich results partly from the bad physical and economic conditions of their idleness and partly also from their efforts to enjoy life without getting into it or being caught by it. It is hopeless to seek any single cause or any single remedy for the disease and misery of the struggling poor or the floundering rich. Idleness or overwork, surfeit or starvation, listlessness or recklessness, all alike draw out our vitality and nourish in us the seeds of disaster. Disaster follows the breakdown, and as a result we have serious conditions and illnesses in the hospital wards.

We have more than the mere illness to look after. the patient has a past and a future, the past which has led up to and in part explains his present condition and a future which may be tremendously affected by timely wise counsel, help and guidance, for the medical work is intimately bound up with the social work, because nine-tenths of all

diseases are "misery diseases," bound up in their causes and in their consequences with the misery with which social workers are trained to deal.

How often it is that a patient is under observation in the Hospital for a few days, and, if someone asks afterwards "What happened to him?" you have to confess, "I do not know, I never saw him again after he was discharged." In the hospital, records of all cases are kept, records that express the state of things up to date, and at the end of each one we write that the patient "is discharged—improved—cured —or whatever it may be," but in all cases discharged, that is, the hospital has severed its connection with the individual, and so far as it is concerned does not see that it has any further business with him. I do not think that the hospital ought to look after the individual for the rest of his life; for the line must be drawn somewhere. But I do maintain that the hospital ought in common sense to do enough for the individual to finish up its work or to see that someone else does it. The work done in hospitals is good work, but we feel there is a great element of incompleteness, a sense of inefficiency, and to fill this gap, to meet this need, Social Service was inaugurated. How often we have known of a baby brought to the hospital for ordinary stomach and intestinal trouble, the babe is kept several weeks and discharged well, having cost the hospital a considerable amount of money. The babe is sent home to the good, kind-hearted mother, who has not been told that there had been anything wrong with her treatment of the babe; she therefore continues her former treatment and, being kind and generous, gives her four to six-months-old baby a little of everything on the table. We all know the result, the babe very soon reappears at the hospital, not many weeks after being discharged cured. The point which I am trying to make is, although we do not expect the hospital to follow all its cases indefinitely, that, if it is going to spend its money curing this babe, it ought to be interested enough to follow the babe to its home and to its mother, to know that the treatment and money are not wholly wasted as is sometimes the case. The babe had it all to suffer over again, and the hospital to pay, and the mother had not begun to learn the elements of hygienic living. This is one type of incompleteness. It simply means that we are responsible for the convalescence of out-patients. To prevent patients from being "dumped," after discharge from the wards, into lodging houses, tenements, or worse, where they are sure to lose what they have gained in the hospital, where they had the benefit of expert diagnosis, expert treatment and good nursing care, or to suffer a slow, faulty, and up-hill convalescence, is the great need. For lack of proper after care, the hospital treatment is oftentimes a total or partial failure. The cure interrupted in the middle, the sudden transition from hospital conditions to prob-

ably unhealthy and uninviting home conditions, means the spoiling of what might have been a cure, a waste of money by the patient and the hospital, and sometimes a chronic invalidism. It certainly is not good business and it certainly is not humanitarian. Last year the "Kings' Daughters" had a convalescent home in the city, which was indeed a veritable haven of refuge for many of our homeless men and women leaving the public wards. With the generous co-operation of the management of that institution we were able to arrange for the complete and very satisfactory convalescence of many patients.

The Home admitted these people, who often had neither friends or money, and provided them with good care and nourishing food until they were in fit physical condition to return to their various fields of work. This year, unfortunately, we have no such boon, as the Home has been discontinued. Consequently the hospital is having to spend more time and money on the care of these patients, or else possibly they have to be discharged before they are really fit to go and to re-enter their world of work, and as a result often to return to the hospital for further treatment.

Then the need of the link between the hospital and the outside world of the patient has long been obvious and the social service work seems to supply this need. Only this week, in going through the wards, a woman who was not improving as she should was found to be worrying. She did not eat or sleep properly because she did not know what was going on in the home. The social worker made the connection between the hospital and the home, found out what was going on there, tried to rectify what was wrong, asked the charities to help and was then able to assure the mother that all was going well at the home, the children had food to eat and clothes to wear. As a result the patient made a better and more rapid recovery because she knew someone was interested and looking after the family.

In all the "follow up" work an effort is made to teach the simple elements of hygienic living, and this effort is attended by varying degrees of failure and success. Quite often it happens that a mother or father cannot have an operation performed, although it is absolutely necessary, perhaps an immediate matter of life and death, unless the children can be placed safely somewhere. A difficult case was that of of a mother with six children (the oldest a girl of twelve years and the youngest a boy of six), who needed an immediate operation, but felt she could not leave the children. The father was away almost all day and there was an invalid brother in the house.

The work devolved on the girl of twelve and the boy of eleven, but how could they be expected to look after the house, their meals, their lessons and the other children? Arrangements were made for the four younger children, three of whom were taken by the Alexandra Orphan-

age and some friends took the fourth, so that the mother went to the hospital much more content and free from anxiety because of the assurance that her children would be well cared for in her absence. Her mind was at ease, consequently her convalescence was more rapid and sure.

There is a great need for more temporary shelters for such children.

During the two years that the work of this department has been carried on, we have been able to help in some way more than 1,000 patients. This is only about one-tenth of the number of patients who have been in the hospital during that time, and by the great number of patients we find out about quite accidentally, I feel sure there are a great many who need to be helped that we do not find at all. At present there is but one nurse in charge of the work. But as the hospital enlarges and the doctors become more interested in the department and realize that the social work is an integral part of the medical work, the staff will have to be increased, so that the work may be developed.

Aside from this, we are able to help in many, many ways a great number of patients. The little thing, such as a letter written, a book loaned, a bright and cheerful word, things that mean so little to the one able to do the work, but to the recipient it seems at the time to be the one thing needed to make for comfort and contentment.

With the assistance and co-operation of the Dominion Immigration Department we have been able to reunite many families when without some help it would have been impossible.

Fathers and brothers come to this new country to make their fortunes and live with the hope of sending for their families. These men work hard, possibly they send most of their money home, at any rate they have spent it in one way or another.

Often these men live under very unhygienic conditions, they become sick and when finally they come to the hospital with some chronic or incurable disease they have no money and are likely to become public charges.

Here they have no friends, but say that if only they could get home to England, Sweden, Russia, or wherever the home may be, they could be taken care of.

Many cases of this kind have been investigated, and when we have the assurance they will be looked after if sent home, the case is taken up with the Immigration Department, and they send our man home for us.

On all sides, and from all organizations who can and do help, we have always received generous co-operation.

In closing, a word about the financing of the department may be of interest.

The work was started by and is kept up entirely by the Woman's

Auxiliary of the hospital, and they appropriate a certain amount of money for the work of each month. Very often donations of money are received from interested friends, and these are always gladly accepted and help to keep our emergency fund from running low.

Donations of clothing are accepted and, although not wishing to be considered merely an old clothes bureau, we are in this respect ready to give immediate help to a great many persons who otherwise would have to leave the hospital insufficiently clad.

Families found to be in need of regular relief, such as food and fuel, are referred to the City Relief Department, and always receive assistance, but we are always ready to supply groceries or fuel in emergencies and we frequently supply nursing mothers or families where there are children with milk and eggs until such time as the husband or the wage-earner returns to work. Our desire is to help in any possible way in the hospital or in the home if needs be, so that the greater work of the hospital will be fully rounded out and completed.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN RURAL SCHOOLS

By Blanche Sevanie, Victoria, B.C.

In giving an outline of the work of Medical Inspection of school children in rural districts in British Columbia it is regrettable that, owing to the war, more progress cannot be reported.

Medical inspection in the province is provided for by an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1910, which gives school boards in cities and municipalities authority to appoint medical inspectors for schools. These appointments must be approved by the Provincial Board of Health.

In unorganized districts the Provincial Board of Health has the authority to appoint medical inspectors. These appointments are made annually, fifty cents being allowed for each child examined and traveling expenses at the rate of twenty-five cents a mile up to twenty miles. The Act provides for one regular inspection a year. Additional inspections are made only upon request of the Board of School Trustees to the Provincial Board of Health. The medical inspector is chosen from among the medical practitioners in the school districts.

A report is sent to the Provincial Board of Health on the physical condition of the pupils examined. The inspector also reports on buildings, grounds, and sanitary arrangements, making such recommendations as he deems necessary. It is gratifying to note that conditions have been greatly improved and that medical inspection has been accepted and appreciated by the parents of rural school children.

When poor reports are received of school conditions this office

immediately communicates with the school board in order to be sure that conditions are remedied. All schools in rural districts are built to the plan adopted by the Government.

In order that the work of medical inspectors might be followed up and better results obtained, the Government, in May, 1914, appointed a School Nurse to organize this branch of the work. In the little time that remained before the close of the school term a number of school districts were visited and some idea was formed of conditions existing. During the summer a plan of campaign was arranged, but, owing to the call to the colors of our secretary, Dr. Bapty, this has been interrupted, but it is to be hoped that in the near future the matter will be again taken up and carried to completion.

The work, as planned, covered the sanitary inspection of school buildings and grounds, instruction in public health subjects to teachers, parents and pupils by class-room talks and home visits by the school nurse; also by moving-pictures and instructive pamphlets on subjects of a like nature. The province was to be divided into districts, into each of which a nurse would be placed, and the work carried on much as it is in cities.

Arrangements by which dental and medical care would be placed within reach of all was the first work undertaken, and these plans were about ready to be carried out when war was declared and it was decided not to proceed further at present.

The work as planned will require several nurses, and as we have not been able to have these appointments made, up to the present the work has been carried on largely from the office.

PRELIMINARY TRAINING.*

By Eva Stretton, Vancouver, B.C.

By preliminary training, that given in the first six months is meant. To give the course most satisfactorily and with the greatest economy of time and labor, pupils must be admitted twice annually. Where they are scattered in a few at a time, the same results possibly can be obtained, but it means going over the same work many times a year instead of twice; and in schools where examinations are held but once a year, it necessitates that the pupils who come in late have to be pushed into a class in theory before they have had the work preparatory to it. Even omitting these viewpoints, pupils generally do better work in larger classes where there is competition.

A course in theory first, before putting the probationers into the

*Read at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, at Halifax, in July, 1914.

wards at all, surely cannot be so valuable as a course which gives theory and practice simultaneously. Pupils sent to the wards on arrival have, there, opportunity to enter into the spirit of the work, at the same time that they learn the innumerable ward tasks. Meantime, in class, they can be taught sufficient to enable them to be responsible for the morning toilet of six or eight patients, including their treatments. For, in what way can the pupil learn more than in the actual handling of patients? She gets an insight into the work, and can thereby decide whether or not she wishes to continue the course. She cannot do this from theory only. At the same time the Superintendent of Nurses has better means of determining her fitness for the profession.

To facilitate instruction a demonstration room is necessary. Such a room should be an amphitheatre equipped with bed and life-sized doll; a cupboard with every utensil that would be found in a perfectly equipped ward; a blackboard, reference library, charts, skeleton, bulletin board, and a sink. In it the probationer should be taught everything that she may be required to do during her first year. This will take an hour daily for at least ten weeks, and pupils should be required to make full notes on each demonstration, and their notes should be examined weekly. The following is a list of a few of such demonstrations: Bedmaking, various baths, counter-irritants, cost and care of appliances, handling patients, etc. Pupils must then give every treatment in the wards under supervision, shortly after having had it taught.

The preliminary training course can be made of much value to the older nurses by calling upon them frequently to do the demonstrating under criticism. This fixes proper methods in their minds as nothing else will, besides giving them confidence, and is of value even to the probationers by having them realize that they themselves will some day do likewise for others. Thus, it is a stimulus to greater effort towards perfection in their ward work.

The importance of daily oral and weekly written review needs to be urged. Most can be gained from the latter by requiring pupils to correct and assign values to one another's answers. The probationer who arranges her paper badly gets pointers from her systematic neighbor's, while they all learn the importance of giving just what is called for, and the uselessness of substituting other material. And, certainly, any training that helps nurses to separate essentials from non-essentials is invaluable.

In order that a school may not become old-fashioned in any of its methods its head nurses should meet periodically with the instructors to criticize methods in vogue, and suggest changes. Before any are made, however, those recommended should be tried in a few wards.

and opinions passed upon results at the next meeting. If change is decided upon, the new method must be taught in class to the entire school. This would not only keep the school up to the standard, but keep the head nurses more interested and more widely read, and send the pupil nurses out, not only proud of their wideawake training, but ever on the alert for improved methods.

The clinical material in every ward should be utilized to the full. To do this, the head nurse must explain every new case and every interesting development and treatment to the nurses in her ward. Often junior nurses are kept from knowing many things that should be made the occasion for bedside instruction. Possibly when we have more nurses in our schools, or have less scrubbing and cleaning required of them, we can get them better taught in their wards, for the head nurse has always there the most excellent opportunities for teaching.

The preliminary training must needs include nursing, dietetics, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, bacteriology, materia medica, and dispensing.

McIsaac's "Primary Nursing Technique" is a good textbook for first-year nurses, and pupils should be encouraged to seek information from various sources. On the Bulletin Board might appear cuttings or typewritten copies of nursing or medical news, while the books in the reference library should include all the best and the latest. The good nursing magazines should also be obtainable by the pupils.

Hawes, in her "Talks to First Year Nurses" outlines just the material needed in anatomy and physiology. Lewis' "Anatomy" is a first-class textbook.

Section iv. of Aikens' "Primary Studies for Nurses" covers the ground in Materia Medica—with Paul's book for text. In teaching this subject a good collection of drugs in the class room is essential to make the subject interesting and impressive. Supplementary to this, practical work in the Dispensary is most valuable.

Most can be taught regarding germs and specimens (urine, sputum, faeces) in the clinical laboratory, and the internes on duty there often make the very best teachers and are glad of the opportunity for "lecturing." In justice to the inexperienced woman just put in close contact with the various diseases, the doctors' lectures and other work in hygiene and bacteriology should come early in the course.

In conclusion, the object of the course is to give the nurses at the beginning of their training the foundation principles of the different studies to be pursued (the details to be filled in by subsequent studies and courses of lectures) and to give them enough information to enable them to understand the general condition of their patients, and to carry out intelligently the details of their work.

THE GROUCHES OF A GRAD—A RURAL INTERLUDE

By Rene Norcross, Victoria, B.C.

I closed the door of the flat with unnecessary noise, dropped my case-bag on the floor, and subsided upon the edge of the bed-lounge.

Sadie was already in, sitting on the hearth-rug drying her hair before the fire, and looking over a many-page letter.

Now the state of Sadie's hair spoke as loudly to me as an Assyrian brick to an archaeologist. The first day a nurse comes off a case she goes downtown or goes to bed, according as her system is most in need of—shop windows or sleep. Next, she catches even with her darning or letter-writing—and washes her hair. The next she hovers round her 'phone, wondering at short intervals what has happened to all the doctors that she hasn't been rung up yet.

So I knew that Sadie had been off her case for thirty-six hours; I had been off mine for just one, and was so cro—tired, that I could have bitten the head off my own shadow.

"You're back," said Sadie absently. I allowed the statement to pass. She looked at me with more attention.

"Hard case?" she asked kindly.

"Twins," I replied with concentrated bitterness.

"Dear me!" was her quite inadequate comment.

"Oh, I knew it would happen to me sooner or later. I knew that was just the sort of thing that would be saved up for me. This comes of trying to lay by a little money for my old age. My old age, indeed. I needn't worry."

"The kettle's just boiling," said Sadie soothingly. "You'll feel heaps better when you've had a cup of tea."

"I don't want tea," I answered sombrely. "I want to lose my way in a cranberry swamp and sleep for a week before I'm found."

"What you want—what we both want—is a complete rest and change," Sadie replied decisively, "and we are going to get it, too."

She handed me my cup of tea, gathered up the scattered pages of her letter, and sat down in our only rocker.

"It's from Aunt Martha; it seems—quite—well, almost Providential, doesn't it?"

I seldom try to follow Sadie's mental windings; as a rule I let her run down, and then ask a few pointed questions to find out what it was all about; now I slipped a cushion behind my back and sipped my tea luxuriously while she unraveled herself.

"She's going East, she and her old friend, Miss Fisher, for a month, to attend the wedding of Miss Fisher's niece, and the Chinaman doesn't like chickens."

"Of course, that makes it all quite simple," I felt goaded into saying, "still, they might let him see an alienist."

"There are two pet geese as well," she added casually. "What do you think?"

"That helps," I said aimlessly. After all, she had made the tea and one had to say something.

"I think it would be very nice," Sadie went on in her artless way. "You see Auntie has a combination Chinaman—"

"Look here, don't give it me all at once," I remonstrated, setting my cup down on our other chair out of harm's way. "Keep some of it till the next time I'm blue. Your aunt can't be expected to make up a letter like that often."

"I wish you wouldn't be so silly," said Sadie mildly. "You know perfectly well what I mean. Auntie can't afford both an indoor and an outdoor Chinaman, so she persuaded her indoor Chinaman to take an increase in wages—"

"What tact and perseverance will accomplish—" I began admiringly.

"—and milk the cow and weed the garden as well as do the house work," Sadie continued, the gentle-dignity pedal hard down, "but he hates the chickens and that's why Auntie wants us."

"Wants us?" I repeated blankly.

"Why, yes, that's just what I've been telling you."

I turned my eyes to the ceiling and fanned myself with my saucer in a pointed silence. I have found this to have a wonderfully clarifying effect upon Sadie before now.

"I wish you'd listen when I tell you things," she said aggrievedly. "Auntie wants me to run the house and the chickens for the month she will be away, but I couldn't stay alone, and she says to bring you if you'll come. Well, here you are all tired out, and it seems as if—of course you'll find it very quiet—right in the woods—but there's a big garden and a hammock and a cow; I think you'll like it."

"I am very easily pleased when it comes to cows," I assured her.

"Auntie says Wong is a good cook, but bad-tempered."

"What's the odds. I'm bad-tempered myself. Give me a good, bad-tempered cook before a bad, good-tempered cook every time. When do we start?"

"To-morrow, if we are to catch Auntie—she starts East the next day."

"We'll catch Auntie, never fear. Now, if there's any more tea I'll have another cup. Don't you worry, we'll catch Auntie."

To skip one strenuous day of preparation, the curtain rises again, so to speak, on Sadie and me stepping off a small and wobbly boat on to a lop-sided wharf that jutted from an island in the Gulf of Georgia.

The boat proceeded on its way and Sadie and I were left in sole possession of the lop-sided wharf. A narrow road crawled away from it into the surrounding forest; the tide splashed gently on the shingle; otherwise not a sound disturbed the profound solitude.

"Dear me," said Sadie, falling back upon her one expletive.

"Just so," I agreed; "you express my thoughts exactly. We could not expect your aunt or Miss Fisher to meet us with this wedding so close upon them, but there remains a Chinaman, and, I am credibly informed, a cow."

"Being silly doesn't help," said Sadie tartly. "The question is, what are we going to do?"

"Cache our grips in the primeval forest, like Uncas in the Last of the Mohicans, and walk."

"But I don't know the way," Sadie wailed. "Auntie only moved here a year ago and I've never had time to get across and visit her until now."

"In that case," I responded cheerfully, (the chief reason why Sadie and I have roomed together for three years is that we never both lose our tempers at the same time) "we will sit down and wait for the young man to appear."

"What young man? What on earth are you talking about?" Sadie demanded fretfully.

"The inevitable and predestined young man who never yet failed to come to your rescue when you were in a quandary," I replied blandly. "What young man I cannot say, when you know it is a different one each time. This disingenuousness is unworthy of you, Sadie."

Indeed it is strictly true that a knight-errant always shows up when Sadie gets into difficulties. Big blue eyes, curly black—fast black—hair, and a tendency to dimples can work wonders.

"So prithee sit thee down, gentle damsel," I continued, "and anon a comely youth with a prancing horse and buggy, or mayhap an automo—"

"You can sit here as long as you choose, and be as idiotic as you please," Sadie retorted wrathfully, "but I am going to walk up that road till I get somewhere or meet someone."

"Oh, very well," I replied resignedly; "in that case I'm coming too," and I followed at just the right distance to be well trodden on when Sadie collided at the corner of the freight shed with a beautifully tanned young man, who swept off his hat, stammering apologies, and bashfully informed Sadie—he never even saw me—that his name was Charlie Brown; that if she were Miss Conway, junior, he had been deputed by her aunt, called away a day earlier than she had antici-

pated, to meet the travelers and drive them to the house, and that owing to his brute of a horse casting a shoe he was ten minutes late. Whereupon he gathered up our valises and we followed him to his buggy, Sadie carefully avoiding my highly expressive gaze.

The house was only a mile away, a pretty bungalow, with a big garden filled with April flowers in front, and within, a grey-haired Chinaman in spotless white tunic and apron, putting the finishing touches to the dinner table.

Pinned to Sadie's bureau we found a note from her Aunt Martha, expressing her regrets at having missed us, and containing directions for the compounding of a certain kind of chicken feed; also bespeaking our sympathetic care for a white Plymouth Rock hen, sitting on a clutch of eggs at the foot of the garden, and due to hatch in two weeks. As Sadie had provided the aunt who had provided our holiday, I insisted upon taking entire charge of the poultry, especially the white Plymouth Rock, whose lengthy soubriquet I promptly changed to the brief and beautiful one of Euphemia, and when, sharp on schedule time, she came off the nest with a dozen fine little yellow chicks, I glowed with conscious pride. Sadie let me glow. She was fully occupied in preventing the hapless Charlie Brown from rushing prematurely upon his doom. That infatuated young man had been calling every day, wet or fine, and his reasons for coming were many and varied. He had just dropped into see if we wanted anything from the village; he was driving through. He had just dropped in to ask if the Chinaman was keeping a civil tongue, or would be the better for a calling down. He had just dropped in to know if Miss Conway would lend him her aunt's famous recipe for plum jam; he was thinking of trying to make some. As it was only mid-April the plums could hardly be considered ripe enough for jamming, but no sympathetic person would have reminded the boy of that. In fact, history was repeating itself once more, and I was sorry in advance for Charlie Brown, experience having taught me that it took about two weeks for Sadie's mild interest in her latest victim to die completely out, but about two years for the victim's interest in her to evaporate. Not that you could blame Sadie; but she should never have been trusted with a Dana Gibson profile.

Meantime, the task of superintending Euphemia in her arduous duties fell entirely upon me. I did it from the well-cushioned hammock slung at the foot of the lawn, and on the afternoon that my proteges were seven days old Sadie woke me from a much-needed nap to mention casually that Mr. Brown had asked us to go over the Indian Reservation with him the following morning to see the totem poles.

"Oh, indeed," I said thoughtfully, "forewarned is forearmed; I'll pick out one of my assorted headaches—one I haven't used lately."

"Fresh air is good for headaches," Sadie commented, chewing a blade of grass.

"That's true; that's well thought of. Then I'll have a—let me see—I'll have a nice, sharp attack of corns."

"He is going to drive us," said Sadie calmly.

"Oh well then I'll have to fall back on a previous engagement to teach Wong that new embroidery stitch."

"I wish you wouldn't be so silly," said Sadie resignedly. "Of course, if you won't go, I shan't, but I think you are mean."

"This breaking of a country heart for pastime ere you go to town never had my approval, Sadie," I said severely.

"I suppose you would like me to have Wong turn the garden hose on the poor boy," Sadie retorted, unabashed. "I think I'll trot into the village and get the mail."

She went, and I was about to settle to my interrupted nap once more when a shadow fell across my feet, and, looking up, I saw before me a stout lady attired in a blue gingham dress and a small fur cape—an intelligent compromise between the April sunshine and the April breeze. She carried a large cotton umbrella in one hand, and with a small wad of handkerchief in the other she rubbed a face so fiery red as to create the instant suspicion in my mind that this was a belated measles case come personally to engage my services.

"Good afternoon," said the apparition, rather breathlessly. "Real warm for the time of year, ain't it."

"Very," I assented, rising, "er—won't you sit down?"

I indicated the hammock, but the lady eyed it dubiously.

"Reckon I won't risk it," she decided. "One of them things fell down with me once an' jarred me something cruel. I'm Mrs. Perkins."

I bowed.

"Our place joins right on to Miss Conway's, an' seeing what old friends her and me are, I thought I'd step across an' say how-dy-do to her niece, though I ain't never met her," continued Mrs. Perkins, affably. "My, them hollyhocks are swell, ain't they?"

"I am so sorry that Miss Sadie Conway is not in just now," I said, ignoring the hollyhocks. And indeed I was sorry. Some partially submerged instinct warned me that this was going to be one of the rather numerous occasions when Sadie ate the nuts and I trod—in stocking feet—upon the shells.

"Nursing is a real fine calling," said Mrs. Perkins thoughtfully. "Folk always said I was born for a nurse, but Mr. Perkins wouldn't take no, an' there it was. But when a young lady's gettin' on an' don't seem to be marryin', why, I say there's nothing like havin' something to fall back on."

"Yes, indeed," I agreed feelingly, and searched the horizon with the tail of my eye for Blucher—I mean Sadie.

"Not but what there's lots of time yet," continued Mrs. Perkins leniently.

I was endeavoring to thank her for this liberal and humane view, when she interrupted me with increased warmth of manner.

"That's what I says to my Lizzie Pearl. If I've said to that girl once I've said a hundred times: 'Lizzie Pearl,' I says, 'it's all very well for Charlie Brown to want the weddin' right away,' I says, 'a pretty, smart girl like you that can make your own clothes an' jam an' can fruit with anybody would be a catch for any young man,' I says, 'but you ain't but seventeen, an' he's only twenty-one, an' you'll just wait a full year before the engagement is give out,' I says, and so," said Mrs. Perkins, panting slightly but smiling ever more expansively while her gimlet eyes bored into mine, "there's no reg'lar engagement yet, but it's understood—it's understood, an' whatever would happen to my Lizzie Pearl if anything should come between them, I'd be frightened to think, she's that sensitive an' set."

Velvet-fingered diplomacy in a very fat person is as startling as it is admirable, and a mother defending her young, be she a striped leopardess or a middle-aged matron in a skimpy gingham skirt and elastic-sided boots, is a noble sight.

The thought that Sadie had accidentally missed the startling and admirable and noble sight of Mrs. Perkins setting forth with consummate obliquity her Lizzie Pearl's claim to that gay Lothario, Charlie Brown, flooded my very soul with bitterness.

"Why, how perfectly lovely," I exclaimed. "I should think Miss Perkins would be the very wife for Mr. Brown. Since we are telling secrets," I added sweetly, focusing my best professional smile on Mrs. Perkins, "I will just mention between ourselves—I am sure you will not let it go any further—that Miss Sadie Conway is going to be married too, one of these days."

"You don't tell me," cried Mrs. Perkins, and the look of relief and pleasure on her face was very genuine. "Why, Miss Conway never breathed a word."

"Oh, she doesn't know yet," I explained hastily. "It's—er—very recent, and the engagement isn't announced yet; a San Franciscoan," I added recklessly, "but please don't mention it or I shall get into trouble."

I thought it highly probable in any case, but at least I should be the first to tell Sadie of her impending marriage.

"Wild horses wouldn't drag it out of me," beamed Mrs. Perkins. "I wondered how it come that a nice appearing young lady like Miss Sadie wasn't—you don't tell me it's got along to five o'clock already?

Land. I must hurry right back or supper will be late. I'd love to have the two of you come across an' see us some afternoon, but we're housecleanin' just now an'—no, don't come a step—I know the way. Good-bye."

It was perhaps seven minutes later that Sadie ran up to the hammock where I lay, a crushed heap, and slapped an open letter down on top of me.

"What do you think of that?" she demanded. "Mrs. Collings has had another attack of appendicitis—a bad one—and has decided to have it out. The operation is the day after to-morrow. The letter went to the flat and has been a whole week following us up—why, what's the matter with you?"

"What's the matter with me?" I repeated hollowly. "You may well ask what's the matter with me, Sadie. You sowed the wind, and this afternoon I—I reaped the whirlwind—or to be more exact it reaped me. It's name is Perkins," I continued bitterly, "and it has a daughter named Lizzie Pearl—Lizzie, presumably for washing days, and Pearl for social occasions. I have been swept off my feet, harassed, headed off, tripped up. To calm the Perkins apprehensions I have been driven to lies; to save the fading roses of Lizzie Pearl I have been forced to betroth you to a total stranger; to—"

"I haven't the ghost of an idea what you are talking about," Sadie interrupted in the heaven-grant-me-patience tone she sometimes adopts towards me, "and I haven't time to find out now. Don't you know that I promised Mrs. Collings I'd special her whenever she did have her operation, and the only boat to-day leaves in less than an hour? For goodness' sake, Molly, wake up and hurry."

"But Euphemia—the chickens?" I gasped.

"I'll give Wong five dollars to look after them a bit, and with lots of insects and Auntie due home in five days they can't take much harm," said Sadie breathlessly. "Anyway, I'm not going to disappoint Mrs. Collings for a lot of silly hens. What troubles me is that I'm cutting your holiday short."

"Don't think of me, Sadie," I urged hastily. "Miss Fisher's niece will probably marry again next spring—or—er—at any rate, I've had a perfect holiday, and as you say, a promise is sacred."

"You're a brick," said Sadie with immense relief. "Then we'll just bolt into our suits and snatch our handbags and run."

We ran.

Sadie weighs twenty pounds less than I, and she set the pace. It was a mere wreck of my former self that sank panting upon a box of miscellaneous groceries in the lee of the wobbly steamer's charthouse, three-quarters of an hour later, and began to repair damages with a sidecomb and a pocket mirror. But in my heart reigned a great peace.

Sadie had simply and completely forgotten the existence of Charlie Brown, and between wounded vanity on one side and Mrs. Perkins on the other three, I felt sure it would not be long before the youth returned to his former allegiance.

As for Sadie's precipitate and ill-considered attachment to the San Francisco admirer, a discreet note to Miss Conway would serve for the immediate present, and after a decent interval, say a month, I would quietly break the thing off without bothering Sadie about it at all. The fewer extraneous matters the special nurse of a serious operation case had on her mind the better for all concerned.

"Now that I have time to listen," Sadie remarked, breaking in on my peaceful reverie, "what was all that rubbish you were telling me when I brought back the mail? Who is Lizzie Pearl?"

"Lizzie Pearl?" I repeated blankly. "Lizzie? Pearl? Oh—ah—yes, to be sure. Lizzie Pearl, Sadie, is the name I was thinking of giving Euphemia's eldest daughter—when I found out which she was. Subject to your approval, of course."

"I wish you wouldn't be so silly," said Sadie, indulgently.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The third Annual Meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of British Columbia will be held in the Royal Columbia Hospital, New Westminster, B.C., on April 5, 1915.

The meeting will be a purely business one, the morning session, routine work, and the afternoon session devoted to papers.

Morning Session, 10.30 a.m.

Invocation.
President's Address,
Miss S. P. Wright, New Westminster.
Minutes of Last Meeting.
Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
Miss E. Breeze, Vancouver.
Reports of Committees.
New Business.
Election of Officers.
Adjournment.

Afternoon Session, 2.30 p.m.

Address of Welcome.
Address of Welcome on Behalf of the Nurses.
Miss Stott, President Graduate Nurses' Association of New Westminster.
Reply.

Mrs. M. E. Johnson, President Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association.

Paper—"Care and Teaching of the Mentally Deficient."

Miss Dauphinee, Vancouver.

Discussion led by ———

Paper—"Florence Nightingale."

Miss Norcross, Victoria.

Discussion led by Miss Trew, Vancouver.

Paper—"Modern Surgical Appliances."

Miss Colvin, New Westminster.

Discussion led by Miss McKenzie, Victoria.

Paper—"The Citizen's Complaints."

Miss N. Walker, Vancouver.

Discussion led by Miss Clarke, Victoria.

Unfinished Business.

Enrolment of new members.

Adjournment.

ONE THING AT A TIME

When many duties press and crowd for attention, our only safety lies in doing one thing at a time. When we have little to do, perhaps we may risk trying to do two or three things at once. But time and power are usually wasted by that attempt. If to-day promises to be the most crowded day of your life, then you cannot afford to throw away a moment of it. The only way to be sure of making every moment count is to give your undivided attention to a single duty at that moment. When that duty is disposed of, take up another; and one by one the clamoring crowd of tasks will have been put successfully behind you. Try to handle them wholesale, and defeat is sure.

CORRESPONDENCE

To The Canadian Nurse, for the Nurses of Canada:—

When this terrible war seemed to have no end, at least in sight, I asked Miss Gunn, our National Secretary, to write the Affiliated Associations to ask their opinion about postponing our Annual Meeting this year. Miss Gunn wrote fifty-four letters and received twenty-six replies. Of these twenty-two were in favor of postponement, two were in favor of having the meeting, the other two did not state definitely, but one suggested a more central place. This had already been discussed by your officers and will be decided later.

I wish the Association could realize just what it means to be a National Secretary, and the amount of letter writing and other work involved. If they could, I am sure letters would be answered more promptly, that the Secretary might accomplish her work with more despatch.

If the Associations just realized that they are holding everyone back by their lack of promptness, I am sure they would decide that henceforth there would be no delayed replies.

We will endeavor to make some definite plan for our meeting, and will try to tell you in the next issue what we have been trying to do for the Canadian nurses this year.

I would like to thank the Associations who showed their confidence in the present officers by nominating them for next year. We all appreciate this very much, as we have tried very hard to make our National Association a really national organization. If we failed, we have at least made every effort.

SCHARLEY P. WRIGHT,
President, Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.

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14 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne Base,
France, February 13, 1915.

Dear Miss Gunn:

By this time, even in Canada, you will be thinking of Spring. I am sorry to have been so tardy about answering your letters, but these are absorbingly busy times, not only in the hospital. Everything is so new and, now that the incessant rain has stopped, we walk a good deal and are all in excellent health.

The hospital is entirely enteric now, the last surgical case having been transferred at Christmas. It is not nearly so interesting from a war standpoint, as almost invariably the cases come from other hospi-

tals and, of course, we have them a long time. Previous to that we had a convoy almost every night, the great majority of which went to England in two days, sometimes one. The ward in which I have been working had the doubtful distinction of losing the first patient who had been inoculated. About five minutes later one who had also been inoculated died in another ward.

The Medical Officer on our ward puts some of the cases on Iodine treatment. They seem to have a shorter course and the tongues are more moist than the others.

The hospital is rapidly filling up, and it is said two other enteric hospitals have been opened. There is a very special Pathologist at No. 14, an Englishman from Paris, so that that part of the work is done very thoroughly. The patients are just as well cared for as they would be in a public ward of a civil hospital.

The compound is really wonderful, and is "mentioned in despatches." They have brought all the bathing huts from the beach and placed them in rows in the enclosure. They have about one hundred and fifty patients, four Sisters and twelve orderlies. The convalescent enterics, able to walk, and all contagious cases are sent out there. When it is raining the Sisters don rubber boots, raincoats and sou'-westers and quite enjoy it. Their only objection is the officers. They usually have about eight, and you can imagine the trouble getting trays for them. It can be quite annoying to start out with a tempting tray and half way to the hut meet a gale from the sea which turns over a jug of cocoa. I have not been out there yet, but our division overlooks it, and they have a few worries.

A friend of our Commanding Officer loaned his car for three weeks to the Sisters. There were two trips of about two hours daily, so we have seen a good deal of the surrounding country we might otherwise never have seen.

Truly, it is La Belle France, but very unsanitary.

The ranks of the English Sisters are quite distinct, and there is a great deal of feeling between them. I don't as yet know the fine distinctions, excepting that the Q.A.I.M.N.S. wear red capes and are the most important. Then there are the Q.A.I.M.N.S. Reserve and C.H.R. Civil Hospital Reserve and Territorials, and one wears a decoration on one corner of her cape and one on another. Unless you are a Q.A. you never wear an all-red (hideous) cape. The others wear a Minister's grey, with a red border.

They are all very agreeable to work with, and have been exceedingly nice and kind to me. Hoping you are well. Yours sincerely,

W. H.

Editorial

RED CROSS SUPPLIES

Unfortunately, we made an error last month in stating that material for surgical dressings would be supplied by the Red Cross. This is manifestly impossible, and we regret the inconvenience to the Red Cross authorities caused by our mistake.

What we should have said was that the nurses would increase the value of their contributions many times by converting the money into supplies, an endless amount of which is needed at the front. From many quarters we learn that the nurses are doing this. And other groups of workers desirous of helping in this way are working under the direction of nurses. And who shall say that these self-sacrificing workers are any less patriotic than those who go to active service at the front. Both forms of service are equally necessary and valuable.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The President's letter announces definitely that the annual meeting of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, which was to have been held in Vancouver in May, is postponed. Necessary business will be transacted by the Executive, which will meet later in the year at some central point.

THIS NUMBER

The Graduate Nurses' Association of British Columbia are the contributors this month. The papers will be found interesting and instructive, and entertaining too. Our good friend, Miss Norcross, always cheers us with her unfailing humor and cheerful philosophy.

It was a happy thought that first prompted this plan, for we are thus learning many things about different branches of work which might not otherwise have come to our knowledge.

It is interesting to note that British Columbia leads in having compulsory medical inspection for all the children of the province. Is there not a hint here for the school nurses of each province?

To learn of the work being accomplished along other lines is also

helpful and stimulating. Real development and progress result from the interchange of ideas, and this is always possible through the pages of our magazine.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF TRAINED NURSES

The British Journal of Nursing reports that a brief business meeting of the International Council will be held at San Francisco to appoint officers for the next triennial period and to consider the place of meeting. The third week of June has been chosen as a more convenient time for this meeting.

It is a very great disappointment to the nurses of this continent to have to forego the International Congress, but under existing conditions all realize the wisdom of the officers in cancelling the Congress. This awful war, that is causing suffering and distress to millions of people, will do more to weld the nursing profession and make it one the world over than many congresses.

THE NURSES' OPPORTUNITY

The hospitals—fully equipped and manned—to be sent to the front by McGill, Queen's and Toronto Universities, will be staffed by fully-trained, competent nurses, who will do honor to the institutions from which they graduated. "Political pull" will have no place in their selection. And that is some comfort to the nurses of Canada, who have been feeling disgraced by the inclusion of some untrained women as nursing sisters with the nurses sent with the first Canadian Contingent.

The injustice to nurses and nursing is only one of the results of such utter disregard of rules and standards. The soldiers must suffer. Surely these brave men who risk their lives and often sacrifice them in our defence deserve the very best care that can be provided. And previous experiences have demonstrated past a shadow of doubt that the untrained woman cannot, with the best intentions, provide this adequate care.

There isn't even the excuse that there was a lack of properly qualified nurses, for a good list of properly vouched for graduates was placed in the hands of the authorities. Who is responsible for the lack of proper nursing care? Somehow, some day, justice will be done to all.

Nurses will be interested in the letter from one of our nurses at the front, which Miss Gunn has kindly given us.

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

(Incorporated 1908.)

President, Mrs. W. S. Tilley, 157 William Street, Brantford; First Vice-President, Miss Helen N. W. Smith, 559 Concession Street, Mountain, Hamilton; Second Vice-President, Miss Morton, Superintendent Collingwood General Hospital; Recording Secretary, Miss I. F. Pringle, 310 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jessie Cooper, 30 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto; Treasurer, Miss Julia F. Stewart, 12 Selby Street, Toronto. Directors: Miss Mathieson, Superintendent Riverdale Hospital, Toronto; Mrs. W. E. Struthers, 558 Bathurst Street, Toronto; Miss M. Ewing, 295 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss Jean C. Wardell, R.N., 290½ Dundas Street, Toronto; Miss Jessie M. Robson, 45 Dundonald Street, Toronto; Mrs. Clutterbuck, 148 Grace Street, Toronto; Miss J. G. McNeill, 82 Gloucester Street, Toronto; Miss C. E. De Vellin, 505 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss O'Connor, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto; Miss E. J. Jamieson, 23 Woodlawn Avenue East, Toronto; Miss Kinder, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Mrs. George Nichol, Cataraqui; Miss Allen, 3 Classic Avenue, Toronto; Miss Agnes Boyd, 59 Avenue Road, Toronto; Miss G. L. Rowan, Superintendent of Nurses, Grace Hospital, Toronto; Mrs. I. P MacConnell, 514 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto.

Conveners of Standing Committees: Constitution and By-Laws, Miss H. N. W. Smith, Hamilton; Press and Publication, Miss Ewing; Legislation, Mrs. Clutterbuck.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive was held at the Nurses' Club, 295 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, on February 24, 1915, at 3 p.m., the President in the chair. Eleven members were present.

The Treasurer's report showed a bank balance of $160.97.

There was no report from the Press and Publication Committee or from the Committee on Revision of By-laws.

The President reported that the Canadian Women's Suffrage Association was presenting a Bill to Parliament at this session.

A letter explaining that Chapters have no power to accept members was to be sent to Kingston Chapter.

The Association is to be responsible for articles to fill the pages of "The Canadian Nurse" for May. The Legislation Committee reported that the President and Convener had interviewed the lawyer about legislation. Another conference was arranged for when there will, we hope, be something more definite to report.

The annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada was held in Ottawa, March 4th, in the board room of the Conservation Commission. The attendance was large and included representatives from almost every part of the Dominion.

Mr. J. M. Courtney presided and excellent reports were presented for the year. The Chief Superintendent's was a very comprehensive survey of the work throughout the country. In almost every part splendid advances have been made and despite the war and the fact that the V. O. N. committees and nurses are active in Red Cross, patriotic and Belgian relief work, their efforts have not relaxed in the old, necessary work of their local philanthropies.

The statistical reports showed that 40,455 patients had been nursed in the hospitals and districts of the Order, that 314,211 visits had been made in the districts, 9,526 night calls responded to, 637 days' continuous nursing was reported and 61,500 hospital days.

One hundred and twenty-seven visits of inspection were made and 33 visits of organization.

Eight new branches were opened, viz., districts at Owen Sound and Woodstock; hospitals at Chapleau, Ont., and Ganges, Salt Spring Island, B.C., and country districts at Fairlight, Hyde Park, Jedburgh and Paynton, Saskatchewan.

Attention was drawn to the advance that has been made in the country district nursing, to the increasing number of branches where school nursing is being done, and to the added interest that is being taken in pre-natal and child welfare work.

The attention of the Governors was called to the work of the Executive Council during the year in connection with the training centres of the Order. The Executive Council has adopted the recommendations of the special committee on training centres. These called for practical training in district nursing under trained supervisors, an

observation course in associated charities, tuberculosis, school nursing, child welfare (including work in milk stations), settlements or neighborhood house work, and a lecture course, covering the above field, of at least 52 lectures a year. Besides, an up-to-date library of books of reference, dealing with district nursing and social service work, should be provided at each centre.

Miss MacKenzie urged that these recommendations be carried out to the letter and such provision made that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the education of the post-graduate students.

The Chief Superintendent paid a warm tribute to the splendid work that is being done by her assistant, Miss Drake, and by the assistant inspector, Miss Elizabeth Hall.

A number of delegates spoke appreciatively of the work of the nurses. Among these were Mrs. Gossage, Dr. Guerin, Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Harley Smith, Professor Robertson and Mr. Walkem, K.C.

Miss MacKenzie, in closing, said: "The nurses we cannot adequately thank. To them really belong the laurels, for just in so far as they have been faithful, efficient and loyal, has the work of the Order been possible."

The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada offers a post-graduate course in district nursing and social service work. The course takes four months, and may be taken at one of the Training Homes of the Order: Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Vancouver. For full information apply to the Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset Street, Ottawa, or to one of the District Superintendents at 281 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Ont.; 46 Bishop Street, Montreal, Que.; or 1300 Venables Street, Vancouver, B.C.

ADDRESSING OF MAIL.

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

(a) Rank .....
(b) Name. . . . .
(c) Regimental Number. .....
(d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit. .....
(e) Battalion. . .....
(f) Brigade.....
(g) First (or Second) Canadian Contingent.....
(h) British Expeditionary Force.

Army Post Office,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION AND REGISTER FOR GRADUATE NURSES, MONTREAL.

President—Miss Phillips, 750 St. Urbain St.

First Vice-President—Miss Colley, 23 Hutchison St.

Second Vice-President—Miss Dunlop, 209 Stanley St.

Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Des Brisay, 16 The Poinciana, 56 Sherbrooke Street West.

Registrar—Mrs. Burch, 175 Mansfield St.

Reading Room—The Lindsay Bldg., Room 319, 512 St. Catherine St. West.

THE ORIGIN, IDEALS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE NURSING PROFESSION

By Dr. Maud Abbott, Montreal.

However practical the necessity which may have brought many of us in the first place to consider the choice of a life work, such as we are engaged upon, we have, at least in the great majority of cases, chosen this particular path because the work was congenial to us and such as might be done by us for the pure joy of the working; and if our exercise of it is to be dignified by the name of Profession we are doing our best, however imperfect, to follow it in a spirit of consecration to its higher issues. To such as live in this spirit their profession is a compelling force, calling for the best exercise of their faculties and energies, and for the conservation of all their resources, including the proper use and protection of their physical strength, as a means to a great end.

On the other hand, it is possible for each of us, physician and nurse alike, to lose the inner vision of our calling under the pressure of material needs or the fatigue of onerous duties, and to be tempted to do our work, not for the sake of what it is or does for others, but for what it brings to ourselves. That is, in modern phrase, we may commercialize our vocation.

In an age such as the present and in the stress of our strenuous

living, there is nothing else so needful as to call a halt and consider those ideals of our calling which dignify our material relations and place our work where it belongs, on a plane of service to others, that is, without money and without price.

The public, in general, pays us this high tribute; that is, it looks upon us, not as the paid hirelings of its person, but as members of its body corporate, who as carers for and nurturers of the sick, confer by our conscientious ministry debts that can never be repaid. It is for us to maintain by our own moral attitude that subordination of the material return received to the primary claims upon us of our patients' highest welfare, that lifts our calling out of a business into a profession, while still procuring to us the means of an honorable livelihood.

Let us ask ourselves wherein does the strength and beauty of this life of service to others, that we have chosen, lie? The simplest reply to such a question is always, to my mind, the biographical one. Thus, one conception of, "What is goodness?" is best interpreted by pointing to the life of a good man; and we understand our own aspirations better as we see them mirrored in saintly lives. To take the highest example of all, it is from the life of Christ Himself, as reflected in the Gospels, that we learn most forcibly the great truth, "He that loseth his life shall find it"; and who can read "The Little Flowers of St. Francis" without realizing afresh with the Saint of Assisi, the elemental yearnings of our own best moments towards the single-hearted consecration of every act. The message for ourselves, for you and me, in our profession, comes home to us just now with startling directness from the life of the great founder of Modern Nursing, Florence Nightingale.

As is probably known to you all, one of the most popular new books of the year is a thorough biographical study of the life, character and work of Florence Nightingale, by Sir Edward Cook, published by the Macmillan Company, London, in two volumes. Based upon a thorough study of a mass of written records, including Miss Nightingale's own voluminous correspondence, personal notes and diaries, much of which has not before been laid open to the public, this work for the first time presents her story fully and fairly to the world without sentimental exaggeration, but with the force of actual recorded facts. The history of the "Crimean Muddle," as the situation which she was called upon cope with in the East was picturesquely called, is told with fairness and discrimination, and the history of her activities, both then and in her subsequent life, are accurately detailed.

In this book the Florence Nightingale of our traditional knowledge is replaced by a somewhat different, but a more human, and we venture to think, a much greater character, one in whom the self-devotion

and passionate tenderness of heart towards the distressed, for which she has always been immortalized, was combined with an unswerving singleness of aim, a wide clarity of judgment, and immense powers of organization and execution that initiated and carried out far-reaching reforms. Her story as here told is not alone that hackneyed theme familiar to us of a gifted and gentle lady, who, moved with patriotic pity, braved the dangers of the seat of war for the sake of helping the distressed soldiers of a beloved Queen, and who became thereafter the popular heroine of the Victorian Age. The secret of her immense popularity and of the lasting greatness of her name has had a more logical foundation and deeper root than could have been possible from the fruits of any single action. For in this case as always Vox populi vox Dei est.

From this new biography we learn that her life before that Crimean climax was one long struggling preparation and battling through of many barriers raised alike by social prejudice and domestic affection towards the vocation that she felt was hers, though she knew not how or when it might come to her, but which, when it came, found her ready with prejudices defeated, expert training secured, spiritually and mentally waiting for one of the great medical crises of the nineteenth century, that was to be hers to control and subdue. Nor after the crisis in the East was over did she subside into the gentle inaction of an invalid chamber, as has been popularly thought, but from that chamber, battling always with the physical illness that remained after her exertions in the Crimea, and that threatened her life many times, she proceeded unrestingly to the solution of those many pressing problems by which medical science was revolutionized by her in various directions.

Had it not been for the absolutely Herculean labors of Florence Nightingale, invalided in body but of indomitable will, after her return from the Crimea, the terrible lessons of the war would have remained unlearned by the British nation, and great reforms in the hygiene of the British Army, Sanitary Science both in East and West, Hospital Construction, and last but not least in the profession of the gentle art of Nursing, reforms which she instituted, organized, and actually dictated to Court and Ministers alike, would not have been carried out, and the many wrongs she righted would have remained for the sufferings of a later generation to retrieve. In the face of her prolonged illness the heroism that struggled and won success for these reforms was on a higher plane than that by which she won the nation's praise at Scutari and Balaclava.

It is this new and immensely heroic presentment of her genius that I wish to bring before you briefly to-night, reminding you, by

the way, that from these same fountains that inspired her the springs of unselfish and devoted exercise of our calling also lie.

Florence Nightingale was born at Florence, Italy, on May 19th, 1820. The house in the Poste Romano, where her parents spent that winter, bears now a memorial inscription. She came of an old, and in her time, wealthy Derbyshire family. With an only sister, a year older than herself, she was brought up chiefly in the country between her father's two estates, Ophea Hurst, in Derbyshire, and Embley, in Hampshire. The education of the two girls was conducted chiefly by their father, who taught them Italian, Greek, mathematics, constitutional history, and other subjects, on a rather broader scale than was usual in the education of young girls of that period. The centre of a large family connection and surrounded by a large circle of intimate social acquaintances, in the midst of an unusually affectionate home circle, there were no external circumstances to give to her life the bias which it was quickly to assume towards activities that led her, for the welfare of others, outside of her name. Inheriting her practical ability and social gifts from her mother, and from her father a clear and speculative mind, and from some remoter ancestor a deeply philanthropic bent, she added to these qualities a critical altruism that quickly noted the differences between the lot of rich and poor, and brought her early to the conclusion that the wealth of which she was brought up in the enjoyment should only be used as a means of working. These feelings were not at all shared by her immediate family, who, even quite early, combated them with affectionate solicitude. Quite early in life, too, there came to her the sense of a call, not to her later vocation, which came much later, but to a sense of some appointed mission—a self-dedication to the service of God.

In an autobiographical fragment, written in 1867, she mentions as one of the crises of her inner life that "God called her to His service" on February 7th, 1837, at Embley, and there are later notes which still fix that day as the dawn of her true life. She was then seventeen.

At this time Mr. Nightingale took his wife and daughters to Italy and France for the finishing of their education. These were days of leisurely travel, and Florence entered heartily into the life of foreign society and sightseeing. Her diary, kept throughout, shows her keenly interested alike in scenery and in works of art, and it contains also, what records of sentimental pilgrimages often lack, an admixture of notes and statistics upon the laws, land systems, social conditions, and benevolent institutions of the several states and cantons. In Geneva, where they arrived in the autumn, returning from Italy, the Nightingales had the entree to all the learned society. Here Florence met Sismondi, and in her conscientious diary made a full note of his discourse: "All Sismondi's political economy," she writes, "seems to

be founded on the overflowing kindness of his heart. He gives to old beggars on principle, to young from habit. At Pescia he had 300 beggars at his door one morning. He feeds the mice in his room while he writes his histories."

These were stirring times. both in Italy and in Switzerland, and Florence threw herself deeply into the political interests of the situation in both countries. Politics and social observations mingle in the diary with artistic and architectural notes. Genoa la Superba most appealed to her in point of beauty. Everywhere Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale brought introductions and mixed in the best society. In Paris especially the fascination of social life must have been brought vividly before her, for here she was introduced to the most brilliant of the salons, that of Miss Mary Clarke, afterwards an intimate friend of Mme. Recamier. (Read pp. 21-22.)

Returning to England in 1839 to a very happy home, rich in the possibilities of social pleasure, there seemed no reason to expect that she, any differently from others shining in her cultivated circle, would not ultimately perhaps, as her friends hoped she would, make a happy marriage with some good and clever man.

But as she passed from girlhood to womanhood she came to form other plans. Feeling probably the great faculties dominant, and conscious as by a sort of instinct of the great and crying need in which her world stood of the help which she could bring it, a restlessness came upon her to be up and doing the work she was meant to do. In the words of her biographer: "Her life, as she ultimately shaped it, her example, which circumstances were destined to render far-reaching, have been potent factors in opening new avenues for women in the world. Thousands of women are, in consequence of Florence Nightingale's career, born free; but it was at a great price and after long and weary struggles that she herself attained such freedom. During the years with which we are just now concerned she lived in many respects the life of a caged bird. It was, however, pleasantly gilded, and she was by no means always insensible to this, being sometimes tempted to yield to it and accept a restricted life with the conventional bars."

On October 21, 1851, Miss Nightingale sailed for the Crimea, arriving on November 4. She remained there nearly two years. Her superintendence extended over Barrack and General Hospitals at Scutari, those at Roulalee, and of five General Hospitals in the Crimea. When we take into consideration that the Barrack Hospital was four miles long, we may form some idea of the stupendous work.

The death rate at the Battle of Inkerman, in November, was 315 per 1,000, and it fell in the following June to 22 per 1,000.

The lecturer showed many slides of Kaiserswerth and of all the

modern ways and means of caring for the wounded, from the firing line to stationary hospitals—ambulance waggons, motor ambulances, hospital trains and ships, rest stations; so that one realized how the wounded soldier was carried to a place of safety, and the attention he ought to receive with a competent staff to carry on the work.

HOSPITALS AND NURSES.

British Columbia

A general meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of British Columbia was held in the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, on Saturday evening, January 30th, with a large number of nurses present. The President, Miss Wright of New Westminster, was in the chair.

Major Hart, M.D., addressed the meeting, choosing as his subject "Military Nursing." He gave a brief description of the origin and growth of military nursing and an outline of the organization at the present time. This talk was most interesting, and much enjoyed by all. Many questions were asked regarding the work and at the conclusion Major Hart was tendered a standing vote of thanks for his interesting address.

A business meeting followed, after which the nurses were entertained by the Superintendent, Miss McKenzie, and the staff of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, and a pleasant social hour was spent.

Miss Wright and Miss Colvin, of New Westminster, Miss Randal, Miss Judge and Miss Breeze, of Vancouver, went over to Victoria for the meeting.

Saskatchewan

The first graduating exercises in connection with the Weyburn General Hospital Training School for Nurses were held on January 10, 1915, at 8 p.m., in the large ward on the main floor of the hospital, which was decorated with flowers and flags. The many friends of the new graduates filled the spacious ward to its capacity.

Mr. Marshall, chairman of the board, made a few remarks on the work of the institution, and the good standing of the nurses.

Dr. Eaglesham and Rev. A. B. MacIntyre addressed the graduates. Dr. Seymour, of Regina, Commissioner of Public Health for Saskatchewan, gave a short address and presented the diplomas and medals.

The members of the graduating class are:—Misses Fryer, Mustard and Auld.

On the evening of the 5th, the graduates held an "At Home," at which a very enjoyable time was spent.

The new wing of Regina General Hospital is almost complete, two of the four floors having been in use some time. This increases the

capacity of the hospital by over one hundred beds. The most modern equipment has been installed. Large balconies on three sides of the new wing furnish plenty of outdoor accommodation for the patients. A very modern and beautifully furnished children's ward is one of the attractive features. The electric signal system for house doctors and nurses adds materially to the comfort of the patients.

Ontario

Miss Kathleen Panton, teacher of probationers at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, left on Saturday for the Canadian Military Hospital, Shorncliffe, England. An opportunity was given Miss Panton's friends, at the "Residence," to say Good-bye, when she was made the recipient of a number of useful traveling gifts.

Miss L. B. Shantz, late night supervisor of G. and M. Hospital, St. Catharines, has accepted a position in the General Hospital, Regina, Sask.

Miss Elsie McKinnon, graduate of the Protestant General Hospital, Ottawa, class '10, who has been in charge of the operating department in the above hospital, has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the V. O. N. Hospital, Chapleau, Ont., recently made vacant by the resignation of her sister, who is to be married.

Miss Mae McCreary, 1914, graduate of the Protestant General Hospital, Ottawa, has returned from a two weeks' observation visit to various hospitals in New York and Boston, preliminary to entering upon her duties as head nurse of the operating department, recently made vacant by the resignation of Miss McKinnon.

Miss Rorke, assistant superintendent of the Shenango Valley Hospital, Pennsylvania, is at present taking a six weeks' course in the administration of anaesthetics in the Protestant General Hospital, Ottawa, under the instruction of Dr. Geldert, special anaesthetist to the hospital.

Misses Ellwood and Finlayson, 1914, graduates of the Protestant General Hospital, Ottawa, have completed a course in military training at Quebec, and the Misses Stinson and Hastey, also graduates of the above training school, are now taking the same course.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alumnae of the Ottawa General Hospital was held on Friday, March 5th. Mrs. Vaughan, the President, gave a most interesting and helpful paper on "Hygienic Care of the Sick." The meeting was well attended.

Miss Blair and Miss Whelan, O.G.H., are taking the course at the Military Hospital, Quebec.

Miss Proctor, O.G.H., sailed from Halifax on March 7 for service at the front.

At the February meeting of the Ottawa Graduate Nurses' Associa-

tion, Miss Mabel Lindsay gave a most interesting talk on "Nursing Conditions in France at the Present Time."

Miss Lindsay is a graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and was doing private nursing in Paris when the war broke out. She immediately offered her services for active work and was accepted, and assigned to one of the hospitals on the outskirts of Paris. After seven months of very arduous nursing, Miss Lindsay returned home for a much-needed rest.

The members of the Association still meet twice a week to make supplies for the Red Cross Society.

Miss Clare Goodwin and Miss Agatha Quinn, graduates of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, are taking a post-graduate course in the Neurological Hospital, New York.

The March meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Thunder Bay District was held on March 3rd, at 8 p.m., at McKellar Nurses' Home, Fort William. Fourteen members were present. Miss Turner continued "The Life of Florence Nightingale," leading up to 1854, just before the Crimean War. Miss Lemier prepared a paper on her recent visit to the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., but was unable to be present, and her paper was read by the Secretary. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

Miss Henry and Miss Hobbs, of London, Ont., have returned to Port Arthur.

The graduates and pupils of the Mack Training School for Nurses, St. Catharines, met at the home of Mrs. R. L. Dunn on February 12, 1915, and gave Miss Mary E. Thompson, class '07, a kitchen shower.

The Alumnae presented her with table linen. Mrs. Dunn made a charming hostess and served a delicious lunch. A very pleasant evening was spent.

A special meeting of the Toronto Western Hospital Alumnae Association was held at the Nurses' Residence, 24 Rosebery Avenue, on the afternoon of March 9th, with the President, Miss Jackson, in the chair. Miss Anderson, representative on the Central Registry Committee, had some important matters to bring before the members. A letter from the G.N.A.O. was read to secure applications from nurses wishing to enter active service with the Red Cross Society. There was a large attendance at the meeting.

Miss Neelands, graduate of the T. W. H., who has been a patient in the Alumnae ward of the hospital for a few weeks, is improving and, on the 8th of March was able to leave for Muskoka, where she intends remaining for some time.

The nurses of the Guelph General Hospital Alumnae Association have been trying to assist in supplying funds and supplies for our pres-

ent crisis. In the autumn over $100 was collected for the Canadian Women's Hospital Ship.

Later two large parcels of clothing were made and given to the Guelph I.O.D.E. for Belgian relief. At present the nurses are trying to collect material, and to make bandages, for the Canadian Women's Hospital in France.

Hamilton has appropriated $2,000,000 for its new hospital, which is to be started at once. The site on the top of the mountain is considered by experts to be the finest in America.

The members of Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association, London, meet weekly to make comforts, etc., for the soldiers at the front. The regular monthly meetings are discontinued in favor of this work.

Quebec

Misses Frances Upton, Helen Nelson and Flora M. Dalgleish left Montreal for Halifax, where they eventually embarked for England early in February. They go, together with other Nursing Sisters, to increase the number attached to the first contingent.

The Graduate Nurses of the Montreal General Hospital were hostesses at a reception in the Nurses' Home, Saturday, February 20th, the occasion being the commemoration of Miss Livingston's twenty-five years of faithful service as our Superintendent.

Among the guests were the members of the Board of Management and their wives; the graduating class of the school; Miss Hersey, Superintendent of Nurses, Royal Victoria Hospital; Miss Phillips, Superintendent Foundling and Baby Hospital; Miss Fairlie, Superintendent Alexandra Hospital; Miss Craig, Superintendent Western Hospital; Miss Lewis, Superintendent Montreal Maternity Hospital, and the visiting physicians and their wives.

A platinum wrist watch, set with diamonds and bearing the inscription "From the Graduate Nurses of the M.G.H." and the initials N. G. E. L., with the dates 1890-1915, was presented to Miss Livingston by Miss Dunlop (one of the early graduates), with the following address:

"Miss Livingston:—We, the graduates of the Montreal General Hospital, have very great pleasure in presenting you with this watch. On behalf of the graduates, I want to express our great pride in having had you for our Lady Superintendent for twenty-five years. There are not many hospitals which can boast of having had the same Lady Superintendent since their training school was organized, and I wish to tell you with what pleasure we all see you here to-day among us. We have all heard of the many difficulties you had to contend with in the beginning in starting the 'training school,' and those in this room like myself, who can remember old Ward II—(now the Governors' Hall) and the Nurses 'Floor'—(the top storey of the main building)

—and then look at the 'Nurses' Home' we have now, will realize how much has taken place in your time. It is with much gratitude for all you have done for us in the past, and sincere wishes you may remain with us for many years."

After Miss Livingston's reply to the nurses, a silver tea tray and tea urn were presented by Sir Montagu Allan on behalf of the Committee of Management.

Dr. Shepherd was then asked to speak, and made reference to the many changes which had taken place in the hospital during Miss Livingston's management, and of the existing conditions during the early days of the school.

Gifts of flowers were also presented by the graduating class, the house staff and the Alumnae Association, and a large basket of American Beauty roses from the Medical Board.

Among the congratulatory messages read were telegrams from our nurses on the staff of the Delaware Hospital, the Quebec Military Hospital and a cable from Miss Upton, Miss Nelson and Miss Dalgleish, who have recently joined the ranks of the Nursing Sisters connected with the first Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Mr. and Mrs. Merlin Davies, Miss Baldwin and Mr. Tedford, accompanied by an efficient orchestra, furnished the music for this, the most memorable occasion, in the history of our school.

The following nurses have been chosen from the Montreal General Hospital graduates to increase the number already chosen for the McGill Hospital staff:—Violet Elenor Sampson, Elenore D. Handcock, Louella Gilles, Annette M. Tate, Clare Gass, Eveline M. Whitney, Lily N. Gray, Alice M. Cooper, Jane F. Mann, M. Fortescue, Mary L. MacDermot, Edna J. Giffin, Anne S. Morewood, and Jeannette F. Duncan.

At the meeting of the Alumnae Association of the R.V.H., Montreal, held on the evening of February 11th, Dr. Martin gave a most interesting lecture on India. Having traveled through that country last year, he was able, from personal observation, to make his descriptions of the country and people exceedingly interesting. He showed some very beautiful photographs which he took himself. The whole lecture was much appreciated and enjoyed by those present.

The Alumnae Association of the R.V.H., Montreal, in company, no doubt, with most of the other associations of the country, is beginning to feel itself very much "in the war." All but two of the nurses who went with the first contingent are in France; these two are in military hospitals in England, and many interesting letters are being received from them all. And now thirty-six more of our number have been chosen to go with the McGill Hospital in the spring, half of whom are now taking a month's training in the Military Hospital in Quebec.

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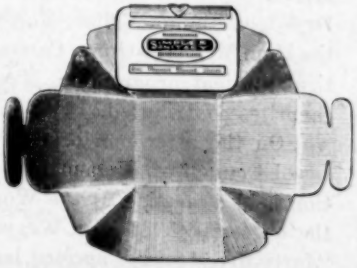

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NOVA SCOTIA

To the arrival in Halifax of the nurses en route to the front were due two of the chief entertainments of the week. It has been interesting, by the way, to watch, during the past five years, the way in which, through organization of the Nova Scotia Graduate Nurses' Association, the members of one of the noblest and most important professions in the world have won recognition of a kind which hitherto they did not have. It has been the logical result of organization with the express object of eliminating from the ranks of membership all those who had not certificates of thorough qualification. The Association, as the physicians of the city and province fully recognize, is doing for the nursing profession locally what the Dominion Association, which we had with us last summer, is doing for the nursing profession of the country as a whole. It has been interesting to read that Kitchener, "the man behind the guns," takes, as regards the Red Cross nurses, precisely the position to which these organizations adhere firmly. Efficiency, not "pull," is the thing upon which he is sternly insistent. Wounded soldiers should be protected, and are being protected in this war from "experimentation" by young women with more zeal than knowledge. *The Mail* has already referred to the enjoyed tea given through Mrs. M. A. Curry's kindness, at her residence, 71 Morris Street, under the auspices of the Graduate Nurses' Association. On February 4th there was a reception in honor of the visitors at the Nurses' Residence of the Victoria General Hospital, by Miss Kirke, Superintendent of Nurses ,and the nursing staff. It was altogether a memorable evening. The residence was bright with "patriotic" decorations, bunting being mingled with the Union Jack and the Canadian flag, while here and there was a vase of fragrant flowers. The guests, among whom the nursing profession in Halifax was represented by its best, were welcomed by Miss Wrayside, matron in charge of the party of visitors, and Miss Kirke. Among those present, together with the physicians of the hospital staff and their wives, Mr. Kenny, the superintendent, and the commissioners, Mr. Justice Drysdale, Judge Wallace and O. E. Smith, were Premier Murray and the Hon. Mr. Armstrong, Canon Hind and Rev. A. B. Cohoe. To a beautiful musical programme, Mrs. Hagarty, Mr. McElhinney and other favorites contributed.

On the afternoon of February 6th, through the courtesy of the Local Council of Women, the Nova Scotia Graduate Nurses' Association held a meeting at the Women's Council House, having with them the nurses both of Miss Wrayside's party and of Miss Bolton's, who, "forty-five strong," arrived last evening. All will sail by the Zeeland. At this meeting addresses were delivered by Drs. John Stewart and McDougall, Dean Llwyd and Rev. A. B. Cohoe. "The cup that cheers" was served.

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The reports presented at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Vancouver Hospital, on February 10th, described a year of much activity in the care of the sick and of extension to the institution itself and its equipment. The average number of patients in the hospital per day was 377, and the number admitted during the year was 5,939. The total number of deaths during 1914 was 379. In summing up the year's work, the medical superintendent stated that though there had been a decrease in the per capita cost, there had been no depletion in the service and efficiency of the hospital.

Mr. J. J. Banfield, chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. There was a large number of prominent citizens present.

In presenting the report of the Directors, Mr. Banfield said that during the past year the new service wing was completed, which contained admitting offices, emergency operating rooms, emergency ward, the nurses' dining-room and the main kitchen and diet kitchens, which had a capacity of from 1,000 to 10,000 per diem. The cost of the wing, including all equipment, was $101,330. Other additions were the new Nurses' Home, at a cost of $134,000. Work had been started on the Pathological Building. New departments which had been opened included the out-patients' department and X-Ray department. Among the improvements planned were a Maternity Home and new operating rooms.

Miss Lillian F. Finnegan, Fitchburg, Mass., a graduate of the Burbank Hospital, Fitchburg, Mass., also a graduate of the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., has been engaged to teach massage to the nurses in training at the Burbank Hospital, Fitchburg, Mass.

Miss Helen L. Heck, Harrisburg, Pa., a graduate of the West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, and The Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., also a graduate of the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., has been engaged by the Harrisburg Hospital to give Instruction in Massage to the nurses in training at that hospital.

Miss Roberta Dunlap, Dennison, Ill., graduate of the San Bernadino Hospital and Training School for Nurses, San Bernadino, Calif., and a post-graduate of the Illinois State Hospital, Peoria, Ill., also a graduate of The Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., has been engaged by the Saginaw Mechano-Therapy Institute, Saginaw, Mich., conducted by the Misses Ethel and Eva Rea, both graduates of the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Among the students who were graduated in Massage and Allied Branches at the end of the Fall term, 1914, from the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., were the following:

Miss Anna MacMillan, Rochester, Minn., Women's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown, N.Y.; Miss M. Gertrude Beard, Monmouth Hospital, Monmouth, Ill.; Miss Emma Stenersen, R.N., St. Paul Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Edith E. Nichols, B.L., Mendoceno, Calif., formerly Physical Director at Oakland High School, Oakland, Calif.; Miss Margaret E. Kelsey, Physical Director, Portland, Me., Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Miss Edna Kauffmann, R.N., Mauch Chunk, Pa., Protestant Episcopal Training School for Nurses, Philadelphia; Miss Catherine McSweeney, R.N., Hartford, Conn., Wm. W. Backus Hospital, Norwich, Conn.; Miss Ruth B. Torbert, Jersey Shore, Pa.; Miss DeAnna Sloan, Titusville, Pa., Lee Private Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.; Miss Beatrice E. Wheeler, Advance, N.C.; Miss Nina May Grebe, Philadelphia; Miss Anna Chambers, Centreville, Md., Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Miss Gertrude M. Hart, Genesee, Pa.; Mrs. Florence B. Haines, Ocean City, N.J.; Miss Barbara Gruber, German Hospital, Philadelphia; Mrs. Agnes S. Zelley, Philadelphia; Mr. Eustace P. Kondis, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Clarence A. Richards, Belfast, Maine, Rhode Island State Hospital, Howard, R.I.; Mr. Gilbert V. Arthur, Providence, R.I., Rhode Island State Hospital, Howard, R.I.; Mr. W. Lake Sacrey, Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES

At St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on February 15th, Miss Mazie Courtlaw, Ottawa, to Mr. John Cody, Huntley, Ont. Miss Courtlaw is a graduate of the Ottawa General Hospital, class '10.

At Merritton, Ont., on February 22, 1915, Miss Mary E. Thompson, class '07, Mack Training School for Nurses, St. Catharines, to Mr. Edward H. Hazel, of Hamilton.

At Brandon, Manitoba, on February 5, 1915, Miss Jean.Patterson, graduate of Dauphin General Hospital, class '13, to Mr. John W. Douglas, of Prince Albert, Sask.

BIRTH

To Dr. and Mrs. Brunett, Ottawa, on February 19, 1915, twins (boy and girl). Mrs. Brunett (Miss Davis) is a graduate of the Ottawa General Hospital, class '12.

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The Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.—President, Miss Helen Randal, Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary, Miss Phillips, 750 St. Urbain St., Montreal.

The Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.—President, Miss S. P. Wright, Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary, Miss Jean I. Gunn, Toronto General Hospital.

The Canadian Nurses' Association, Montreal.—President, Miss Phillips; Cor. Secretary, Miss H. A. Des Brisay, 56 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

The Nova Scotia Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Pemberton, "Restholm," Halifax; Secretary, Miss Kirke, Supt. Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.—President, Mrs. Tilley; Rec. Sec., Miss I. F. Pringle, 310 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.—Miss Mackenzie, Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset St., Ottawa.

The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.

The Brockville Graduate Nurses' Association. President, Mrs. V. A. Lott; Sec., Miss M. Ringer.

The Collingwood G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss E. M. Dawson; Secretary, Miss J. E. Carr, Collingwood.

The Calgary Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss McPhedran, General Hospital; Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Hugill, 828 Royal Ave.

The Edmonton Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Mitchell; Secretary, Miss Martin, 346 Victoria Ave.

The Ottawa Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Grace Moore; Secretary, Mrs. Hawkins.

The Galt General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. Wardlaw; Secretary, Miss Adair.

The Guelph General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. M. Douglas; Cor. Sec., Miss L. M. Kopkings, General Hospital.

The Hamilton City Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Laidlaw; Cor. Sec., Miss Bessie Sadler, 100 Grant Ave.

The London Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Gilchrist; Secretary, Miss McIntosh, Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.

The Kingston General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. Nicol; Secretary, Mrs. S. F. Campbell.

The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses.—President, Mrs. Moody; Secretary, Mrs. Willard J. Hill, 360 Oakwood Ave., Winnipeg.

The Montreal General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Ethel Brown; Cor. Secretary, Miss Ethel Lee, 318 Grosvenor Ave., Westmount.

The Montreal Royal Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. Stanley; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Roberts, 135 Colonial Ave., Montreal.

The Ottawa Lady Stanley Institute Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. C. T. Ballantyne; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. J. G. Smith.

The St. Catharines G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. Parnall; Secretary, Miss E. M. Elliott.

The Toronto Central Registry of Graduate Nurses.—Registrar, Miss Ewing, 295 Sherbourne St.

The Toronto General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Janet Neilson; Cor. Sec., Mrs. N. Aubin, 505 Sherbourne Street.

The Toronto Grace Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss L. Smith; Secretary, Miss M. E. Henderson, 552 Bathurst St.

The Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club.—President, Mrs. Struthers, 558 Bathurst St.

The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Leta Teeter; Cor. Sec., Miss C. Cameron, 137 Macpherson Ave.

The Toronto Riverdale Isolation Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss McNeill; Secretary, Miss Annie Day, 86 Maitland St.

The Toronto St. Michael's Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Stubberfield; Secretary, Miss Foy, 163 Concord Avenue.

The Toronto Western Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss S. B. Jackson; Cor. Sec., Miss Lena Davis, Hospital for Insane, Queen St. W.

The Winnipeg General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Hood; Secretary, Miss M. F. Gray, General Hospital.

The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss C. C. Trew; Secretary, Miss Ruth Judge, 811 Thurlow St.

The Vancouver General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Ruth Judge; Secretary, Miss H. Mackay, 3476 Powell St.

The Victoria Trained Nurses' Club.—President, Miss G. H. Jones; Secretary, Miss H. G. Turner.

The Florence Nightingale Association, Toronto.—President, Miss I. F. Pringle; Secretary, Miss J. C. Wardell, 113 Delaware Ave.

Nicholl's Hospital Alumnae Association, Peterboro.—President, Miss Ferguson; Secretary, Miss B. Mowry, Supt. Queen Mary Hospital.

The Canadian Public School Nurses' Association.—President, Miss E. J. Jamieson; Secretary, Miss Miss M. E. Misner, 16 Ulster St., Toronto.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Thunder Bay.—President, Mrs. J. W. Cook; Secretary, Miss L. Regan, St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, Ont.

The Medicine Hat Association of Graduate Nurses.—President, Miss V. L. Winslow; Secretary, Miss Ford, General Hospital, Medicine Hat, Alta.

The Alumnae Association of Ottawa General Hospital.—President, Miss Margaret Brankin; Secretary, Miss P. Redmond, 125 Nicholas St.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Berlin and Waterloo.—President, Mrs. E. C. Pieper; Secretary, Miss Elsie Masters, 27 Ellen St. E., Berlin, Ont.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Sarnia.—President, Miss Douglas; Secretary, Miss Parry.

The Eastern Townships Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Orford; Secretary, Miss Helen Hetherington, 29 Queen St., Sherbrooke, Que.

Newfoundland Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Southcott; Secretary, Miss Borden, General Hospital, St. John's.

New Brunswick Graduate Nurses' Association—President, Mrs. M. Armstrong; Cor. Secretary, Miss K. Holt.

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